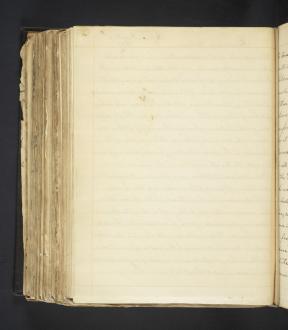
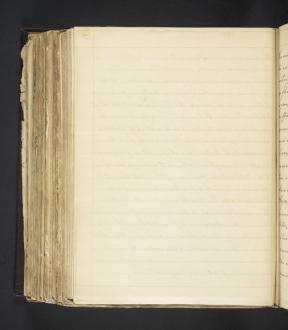
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Demarks on Brumonia Bilicon, by Benjamin W. Marlin of Brunswick County Verzinia August 13 7836

Pople March 8 Theumonia Biliesa "Then we take into consideration; the thousands who annually die in our Southern States with Bilions Plensisy, It is exceedingly strange, this disease should be so little noticed by the medical faculty of these United States. Had we are gister of the deaths, we should see that more die with Bilious pleurisy than any other disa ease with the exception of Bilions fever, to which it bears a striking resemblance, as regards its brahment. Meumonia Biliosa is a compound affection, consisting of an inflammation of the lungs, with a deranged function of the liver Itis the immediate offspring of a low temperature engendered upour a miasonatic predise positioness. It prevails in all countries subject to marsh miasm; but it is only in those hable to the greatest and most frequent vieisitudes of weather, that it is displayed in

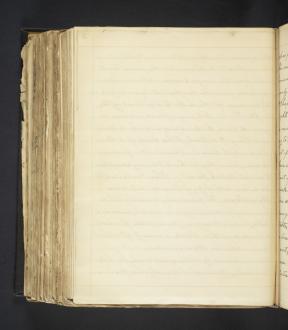


its true and full form. It is most aft to attack soults in full health, and particularly males. Children altho' less exposea to the operation of the unote and exciting causes, are independently of these considerations, lep liable to an attack of Belious pleurisy. Dut unfortunately, it is not confined to one particular class of people, for it commits its ravages not only on the Farmets and labouring clap, who are exposed to all kinds of weather, but extends itself to the "delicate belles and efferienate beaux"; who add artificial to natural causes; who in a ball room heated to a tropical tempera = twe, carry exercise to the extreme of exhaustion, and in this state rush fearlefily forth into a freezing atmosphere; and thus in the short space of one minute, is the delicate structure of the lungo exposed to an atmospherical transition of 40 or 50 regrees.



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This maden transition strikes the Capillaries of the surface torpid, and at the same time acting on the langs, causes a determination of fluids from the surface to some internal organ, and of which the lungs most often suffer The lungs being inflamed, cause a general fevery this increased arterial actions, and brings to materily those seeds of Bilious fever which had been sown at a previous reason, and thus we have Pleurisy complicated with Bilions fever. This, I conceive to be a True pathology of Breumonia Biliova. Symptoms. The premonitory symptoms are a general lassitude, impaired appetite, naused, a billing, taste in the morning, constipation for a day, or two previous to an attack, a soune of the abo dominal and thoracie viscera. The immediate symptoms are a slight chill, wandering pains, which scarcely ever fix them-



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selves permanently until reaction takes place. ofter reaction takes place, then the pains locate themselves in one, or both rider, the more com= monly in one, and this the left, according to It Chapman, but the majority of writers say the right. This pain is much increased by making a full inspiration, which is own ing to the dilatation of the lungs in the act of inspiration. When the fever vises, there is flushing of the face, increased heat of the whole body, head ache, a dark muddy afopearance of the eyes, gas = vie distreps, followed sometimes by bilious purging or vomiting, a leader nause our taste, and a tongue, the middle of which is loaded with a brown, or nearly black coat, while the edges are clean and quite rea. Added to these symptoms, is a Catarrh, attended with a very troubles once

V /10 Ker drou 160 cough. This cough is sometimes free from all expectoration, more particularly at the come mencement of the disease; but more commonly there is some expectoration, which is of a white colour, and frothy nature, which is thrown not from the mucous follieles of the Bronchia. The pulse is frequent, full, hard, strong and quick. In the course of the disease, it is not uncommon for the pain to change its place, which is thought by Cullen to be an unfavourable symptone, but the reverse It is a fact worthy by Caldwell. Inotice, that patients labouring under violent cases of Bilious pleurisy as occur in the Southern States, are inclined to be drowing, desponding, and, an aversion to be spoken to. of The disease is neglected at its come mencement, and The inflammation

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proceeds with great violences, an effusion of blood into the cellular texture of the lungs takes place, which interrupting the circulation through them, produces suffication; or it may terminate by resolution, suppus ration or gangrene. When it terminates far tally, the first termination is by far The most common. The inflammation als most, selways causes The lungs to adhere to the side of The Thorax. The fever accompanying Bilious pleurisy, relacom if ever observes a continued type. the remission is in the morning, exception the most aggravation cases, when there is no sortion of remission atall. When Dilivus Pleurisy appears in The Foring, The pul= monie affection is usually more distinct and obstinate, and the Hepatic less prominant than in winters



The Diagnosis is so simple, that the merest Tyro can not be mistaken. As I have mentione a it in detailing the symptoms, I shall not now repeat it. Prognesis. This must be drawn from the sewrity of the symptoms. When there is high Lever, great difficulty of breathing, so much so, that patient has to be kept nearly erect in bea, when he can only lie on one side, or on his back, when there is a dry aggrava. ling cough, acute fixed pains, attended with a sudden change of countervance, or repation of pain, or sinking of the pulse, great danger is to be apprehended. Also delerium coming on denotes imminut danger. The reverse of the above mentioned sympotoms, augurs a favourable ipue.

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Theatment. The treatment of the cold stage requires nothing more than the application of warm bricks, or bottles filled with warm water to the extremities, with the addition of some warm drinks. But after reaction takes place, then we are to draw blood copiously, with a view of fores vonting inflammation. In bleeding, we should make a large orifice to draw off the blood suddonly for much depends upon the suds donne fo with which the blood is derawow. As a general rule, we should not lie up the arm, until The paine, or the difficulty of breathing is relieved. Perhaps it will be best to bleed the patient in a recumbert position, as he will then not fell the lop of blood so sensibly. As long, as, the pulse remains hard and full, The pain in the side acute, the breathing difficult and blood sizy, so long ought we to re-

47A Las Me. his This . Low Ha. speat the bleeding. Should, however a free expectoration come on, and the symptoms not greatly require blood letting, we may then withold The Cornect. By the prompt use of The lawest in The commencement of an attack, we may stop a disease, which if neglection would be very aft to termina nate fatally. But let us not carry the use of the lancet too fun for we ought to Keop in minor, that this disease will not bear blood letting to The extent, that Common pleurisy will. We will meet with some cases, where we will have to stimulate the patient to get his pulse to the bleeding point, and when this is The case, we should be cautious how we bleed. After we have drawn, as much blood by

general bleeding as the patient can well

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bear and the symptomes demand more to be takon, then we may derive infinite benifit from Eups and Leeches, which should be placed immediately over the affected side. Small doses of Calonel may now be given; a 2 or 3 gr pilly fiven very 1 or 2 hours, until The patient shall have taken 10 or 15 gus, then purge them off with a small dose of Epsom Salts and Cale, Mago, a tea spoon full of each; there should be given every hour, until they begin to operate, when They should be stoped. Of ten these will fact to produce a single evacuation; then we should increase the dose of the Latts and maging or if the patient preferit, we may give him the Ol: Ricini. After the patient has have several papages, from the Calomel, he generally falls a sleep, if the pain be not too great;

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from which he arises very much refreshed? In recommonding Calomel in the cure of acute Bilious Pleurisy, I am aware, I has been objected to by some, and particularly by Di Potter of Battimore, who says, it is only in the chronic form of the disease, that Calomelis useful. After arterial action has been reduced, and there continues pain in The side, we should apply a blister large enough to cover The whole side. They are une quivocal by weeful by extinguishing The remaining pain, and assesting the farther progress of the disease. But being too carly applica, they never fail to occasion great passe, xxx & to distress to the patient, and to aggravate those very symptoms, for the removal of which, They were applied. I must again went to the use of calonel,



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believing it to be the most important serves by in Thecure of Bilious Pleuring. For the comfort of the patient, we should commence giving small doses of Calonnel in the evening, and purge them off next more ning. By so doing we avoid disturbing the patient during the night, as the calomet will rearrely ever operate of itself. By giving Calounce in this way, we will make It produce its specific effect on The liver, and we will have as a proof of that, copious, black stools. continuing for sometime, will then change assurge to a pale green or yellow. Now we may commence with the infua sion of the vorg " Inake root, which keeps up a gentle diaphoresis, and relieves that disagreeable sich stomach, almost, al= ways attendant on this disease.

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Here also we will finadlover's powderstoan seven very well, or Fart Ant: in small doses; but not in such dose, as are recommended by a late writer in the medical Recorders Carturight of Natchez, miss, who says an Emelie of dart. Into given as reaction is about to take blace, in The commence ment of an attack, will evacuate The stomach of its bile, and relieve that pain in The side, which he says de= pends upon congestion, for says he, in = flammation cannot take place untill There has been increased action in that part for some time. Whether this be true, or not, I do not pretende to say, but I would never withhold the lancet, for the use of an Emetic. the immoderate use he makes of Jast. anti, must be injurious, being likely

to add to the abready existing disease, gas =

It may appear preservation in me, to set my opinion in appearation to that of that able and learned writer Carteright; but it would require more than dieromean ato a quence to consince me, that & Jark Anti into greaters, combined me, when the stomach then being in an exceeding a by instable state, with mit be likely to protect a disease, as forminable, or over more sof than the one, for the cure of which, it was prescribed.

He says, it is a remarkable fait, that those cases attended with pain, in italiang partial reaction, and an imitable store mach; that the atomach, which rejected mearly every thing else, so soon as serst-lowed, would retain a teaspoon full

of Specae with a grain or two of Jart: Emet; for half an hour or more. This apertion, according to my humble opinion, appears not to be consonant to reason, that Fart: Emet: one of our most active Emeties, should be retained on the sto= mach, when nearly every Thing else would be rejected. This writer appears to be greatly afrain of a watery purging being brought on by The employment of purgatives. I have seen several cases of Bilious pleurisy cured without The aid of Fart Emet; by purgatives, the lancet and some diaphoretie, and the principal purge was Calomel; and have never reen that bug bear, The watery purging of which he is so much afraise; but on the contrary, it was with difficulty The bowels could be kept

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in a laxative state. But let us return to our move of treatment. The cough becoming less hardran & pain Jul, The secretion of the Rianies more copious, or the other becoming moist, The fourging should be disisted from, and some gentle Expectorant on a Diaphoretic be given. In The advanced stage, when There is no difficulty of breathing, and The cough is the most urgent symptom, we shall find the following formula to answer well. gri This should be given "Opium an graf according to the ur - "Calomel" geney of the symptoms.

On

Throughout the whole discreen, The patient is to add tom from all unimal food, and all thinks of stimulating ability retrieting Time of to the use of Gago, the passe farations of Barley, Price and such articles. Allho' we remediate bring hat the frequent recommensations of Lugarand water is well be found a good beverage in this

On recovery, the particut thoula carefully guard against any fresh ex poaure to cola, as a relapse often terminals fatally







